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BISMARCK HAS A CHANCE.

CRISIS OF THE GREAT MILITARIAL STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

Berlin the Government Receives Weekly Reports Relative to the Franco-Russ ian Active Treasury—The Outcome of a European War—What the Queen Thinks About It—The English and French.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—At midnight the Reichstag ballot box over the total results of today's elections. The Government and pro-government parties have gained a decided majority in Bismarck's constituency. Some anti-ring voters from other points give some slight encouragement to their foes. The vote will not run 10,000. About 60 per cent of the voters of the country are said to have cast their ballots. Prince Bismarck voted soon after the polls at the conclusion of the election will be a formidable opposition to Social Democratic all over the country. A large meeting of the Socialist leaders, at which Herr Liebknecht, of Leipsic, broke up by the police after a Social Democrat had risen to speak. No date or one of the six divisions secured ballots will be necessary, but in each of these divisions the anti-Bismarck candidates are in a majority.

In the First Division (City, New German Liberal, has 7,000, and Rohling, Reformist, 1,000, a second ballot is necessary.

Incomplete returns from the Second Berlin Division show that Wolff, Socialist, is ahead, 10,000 votes; Virchow, New German Liberal, 9,000, and the Socialist candidate, 4,000. There will be another ballot.

In the Fourth Division Singer, Socialist, received 16,000 votes; Wagener, 11,000, and Von Bunsen, Liberal, 7,000. There will be another ballot.

In the Fifth Division Kayser, Socialist, received 16,000 votes; Lasker, Liberal, 11,000, and Von Bunsen, Liberal, 7,000. There will be another ballot.

In the Sixth Division Singermann, Socialist, received 16,000 votes; Rickert, Liberal, 11,000, and Hasenclever, Socialist, 7,000. There will be another ballot.

An analysis of the polling shows that in the right districts the preference is overwhelmingly in favor of the Government. Those districts which have been the strongholds of the Socialists have given them a majority. The Socialists are divided between Hasenclever and Liebknecht. Hasenclever is the more moderate of the two. Liebknecht is the more violent. Thousands of people are present in the immediate vicinity during the election returns are being received.

Several ballot box contests in Prussia are reported. Pastor Stocker, Conservative, has been elected in Siegen. Socialists and Centrists have combined against the Government candidates in several districts.

Reports from the provinces indicate that the Government has gained a majority of the votes cast. The Centrists have gained heavily. The Socialists have also gained. The Government has been defeated in Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, Coblentz, Munster, Minden, Hanover, Osnabrueck, Aurich, Hildesheim, Luneburg, Stade, Schleswig, Arnsberg, Cassel, Wiesbaden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hesse-Nassau, Upper Hesse, Lower Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhenish Hesse, Oppeln, Breslau, Liegnitz, Posen, Bromberg, Marienwerder, Konigsberg, Gumbinnen, Allenstein, Danzig, Stettin, Coslin, Stralsund, Potsdam, Frankfort, Merseburg, Erfurt, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Silesia, Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, East Prussia and West Prussia. The Government has been sustained in Berlin, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Waldeck, Reuss, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Hesse-Darmstadt

VOTING AWAY MILLIONS.

How Record Breaking Vote Was Given for Rivers and Harbors Bills.

Six Friends in the House Stayed Passage of the Washington Canal Bill—Big Vote for Cache River—Rivers Work—The Same Program—Cannon Makes Ass Standing Record—Changes Against Him—Complaint of Illinois.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The river and harbor bonfires in the House are to twinkle. Now that the bill has been passed by the Senate, with several millions piled on it, they are not asked what course to take to steer clear of the rocks Dalzell has been putting in their way. Appropriations like ants are growing so closely that they may crowd out the river and harbor grub. The only hope for it is to swing the pay lot again, but this will not be wished on many of those the original bill was put through. The most feared way of getting them and would be to promptly concur in all the Senate amendments. This would be in keeping with the policy Hamilton employed, and would be taking $15,000,000 out of the House act without the presence of Speaker of activity to the House. But there are some parliamentary technicals now which did not exist a few weeks ago.

When the Senate took up the River and Harbor bill today the question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Tom Ware Nelson to the item of $50,000 for improving the Missouri River, and which was to the effect that $10,000 should be expended in straightening Grand Lake, Chariton County, Missouri, the amendment to provide that no money should be expended on the improvement of said lake unless the owners of at least 60 per cent of the land bordering on the lake should first execute releases of all claims for damages to their property by reason of the improvement. Mr. Nelson explained that the amendment was offered at the request of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Flint said he would not object to the amendment, but he thought it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. Nelson said the effect of Mr. Flint's suggestion would be to exclude Mr. Nelson from participation in voting both on the amendment and on the bill.

Mr. Flint said he would withdraw the point of order.

Mr. Nelson said that he had learned that with reference to the Missouri River the Secretary of War had recommended that the amendment be adopted.

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AFTER-DINNER ORATORY.

BANQUET OF NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

A Distinguished Gathering at the Hotel Brunswick—Gen. Horace Porter's Characteristic Speech—Remarks of Secretary Controller Tracy—A Strike of Waiters Stops Lunch Hour Trouble—The Harvard Club Indulges in a Feast—Jones and Lobster Tails.

New York, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held at the Hotel Brunswick this evening. The President Andrew Mills presided and at the center of the table of honor, at the left of the chair, sat Gen. William T. Sherman, who was the guest of the evening. Next to Gen. Sherman sat Secretary Long, and on the other side of the chair was Controller Tracy. This trio brought forth the cheers each time it left the private room of the meeting and the applause with which they were received when they appeared in the dining room. Gen. Sherman, Secretary Long, Controller Tracy, Gen. John Corbin, Gen. Ben F. Tracy, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Joseph Potter, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chancellor of the University Henry M. Mac Cracken, Comptroller Theodore A. Peters, and Gen. Stephen Merritt, Commissioner of Public Works, were the guests of the evening. The dining room was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the evening was enlivened by a number of excellent musical selections rendered by Gilmore's band.

Mayor Strong, who was to have been present, was unable to be present, owing to the illness of his wife, and sent a letter of regret. Among the letters of regret was one from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was unable to be present on account of the illness of his wife. Gen. Miles sent a letter of regret, in which he said: "I am sorry that I cannot be present at the dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation, but I am unable to leave my wife, who is ill. I am sure that the dinner will be a success, and that the guests will enjoy themselves."

Gen. Horace Porter, who was the first speaker called upon, said that he was glad to be present at the dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see so many members of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven present. He was glad to see so many members present, because he knew that they were all good fellows, and that they would be glad to see him. He was glad to see Gen. Sherman present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Secretary Long present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Secretary Tracy present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Corbin present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Merritt present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Woodford present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Stewart present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Potter present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Peters present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Mac Cracken present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Miles present, because he was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Heaven, and he was glad to see Gen. Nelson

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

QUIET SESSION.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1880.

A QUIET round Murphy has been shot and killed in Kilkenny.

THE Senate yesterday passed the bill for preventing the Northern Cross Company of Durango.

IT is denied at the Interior Department that Kansas claims have been preferred against the Receivers of Utahs.

IT is asserted that the deadlock in the West Virginia Senatorial fight will be broken to-day by the election of Mr. Camden.

JOHNSON HALL has sold to Paul Schi-Specht, for $20,000, 80 feet on Madison street, 140 feet west of Franklin, north front.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury yesterday afternoon issued a call for $15,000,000 3 per cent bonds. The call will expire April 1.

TWENTY personal services in favor of Mrs. Logan and Judge David Davis will be held at Springfield, both branches of the Legislature participating.

MR. ELIOT S. LOUGH took out letters of administration to the estate of the late Senator John A. Logan in the Cook County Probate Court yesterday morning.

MANY of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine who desire to remain neutral in the event of a war between Germany and France are applying to be made citizens of Austria.

GENERAL BADEAU yesterday moved that the Senate adjourn today "in honor of the memory of the Father of his Country," but the motion was lost by a vote of 15 yeas to 37 nays.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the United States Senate yesterday authorizing the Judiciary Committee to sit in Washington during the recess and to exercise with it those same powers.

THE editor of the Berlin Fashion has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for printing the story that the Czar had shot Count Tolstoy, military attaché of the German Legation at St. Petersburg.

THE French representative to the Vatican has handed the Pope for his endorsement a wooden peace between France and Germany, and President Grévy has sent the Pope a Mirror case and a pill box.

THE Military Committee of the House has agreed upon a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for a gun factory in connection with the Springfield armory, and anything to be expended under the direction of a board to be approved by the President.

THE resignation of Judge Samuel Treat, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, to take effect April 1, has been forwarded to the President. Judge Amos M. Thayer has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE Senate yesterday passed the River and Harbor bill, and a resolution of conference was asked on the points of difference between the two Houses. Among the amendments to the bill which it often misfires the Missouri River Commission.

QUEEN VICTORIA has asked Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, to convey to the people her warmest thanks and deep appreciation of their loyalty to herself as manifested by their celebration to commemorate of the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

IN the House yesterday Mr. Henderson of North Carolina, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the Indiana contested election case of Kiler against Steele, and it was laid over until Thursday. The report, which is unanimous, confirms the right of the contestee (Steele) to the seat.

A CONFERENCE of the Conservative party was held yesterday at the Union Reform Office. Premier Salisbury presided a long time of affairs like for the Tories. It is understood that the Government, after the rules of procedure in the House of Commons have been reformed, would be able to deal with the question of local government in Ireland and with other questions.

THERE was a fair demand for money and the rates were pretty well maintained. Sterling bills were higher. Government securities were dull. The New York stock market was almost stagnant.—The Chicago market for provisions was again unsteady, but with a very narrow range. Cattle grain was weak, though a good export business is doing reported. The visible supply of grain in the country on the increase. As compared with Saturday pork closed 40 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, meats 5 cents higher, wheat ½ cent lower, corn ½ cent lower, oats ½ cent lower, rye easy, barley weak, and flaxseed steady.

THE New York Herald calls attention to the growth of the sport throughout the country during the last quarter of a century. Over 1,000 to 1,200 horses have been established the highest possible speed for records of the longer kind, between eight and sixteen, for the shorter speed of exceptional class, and from fifteen to sixteen and a half for the fast trotters. Last year horses entered records at over 12,000 less displacement made eighty-two marks, and the Japanese system Harvey Lee Lewis. The legislature which in 1870 united fourteen farm and county townships. Even ten years ago fifteen boats were considered the maximum need for social use, whereas specifications now call for twenty and provision are offered for every boat over. It is an era of fast and cheap travel, and it is not too much to state that the line which can produce the fastest yachts and steamers will also have on the fastest ocean steamers if its builders are not hampered by the naval authorities.

CERTAIN elevators and vessels contained last Saturday evening 10,570,227 bushels of wheat, 7,124,000 bushels of corn, 1,041,000 bushels of oats, 129,000 bushels of rye, and 98,700 bushels of barley; total, 21,007,927 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,814,710 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 39,000,000 bushels of wheat, 31,000,000 bushels of corn, 4,777,927 bushels of oats, 60,000 bushels of rye, and 1,040,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 1,000,000 in wheat and 50,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 10,000 bushels.

A GENTLEMAN connected in a high capacity with the County Government, speaking a few days ago about the probability of contracting the county buildings, said that in his opinion there was not a shadow of doubt on the question. The contractors will have to divulge all the facts they know, and they are many. They will doubtless have their sympathy on the fact that they were innocent victims of the multi Commissioners and others. This is apparent from the air of injured innocence assumed by some of these people. They had goods for sale, and they could not sell them to the County Board unless they "greased up" in many or other kind to lead Jeffries members and the building employés of that body. It was in their patriotic, the men so fought they treated private customers to trips, cigars, and a kind dinner, a custom alleged to prevail among some commercial travelers. There is some peculiar about this sort of record. At the same time it will be no bar to the prosecution and conviction, as a charge of conspiracy to defraud, of any contractor who try to divide the burdens and to defeat the efforts of the State's attorney to create conviction against them.

THE average taxpayer would probably prefer the conviction of one hundred Commissioners to that of a dozen contractors. The State's Attorney probably takes the same view of the matter. The officials who were glorious by past by the county, who were sworn to economize in best interests, but who able for themselves and who received an evening by others from their payments deserve the severest penalty that can be inflicted by the law for pilfering and perjury. The people will not be squeamish as to the means therefore, by which evidence can be obtained. They will not object to giving immunity to contractors like "Pat" Johnston, who was after all but the tool of wilier thieves, than an County Commissioner who dole should be allowed to escape.

MR. GRANT'S management of the Mobile case, of the case against "Fatty" Q'Keefe, and of the Australian trial constitutes sufficient evidence that he will wisely and the county conduct the prosecution of the bond Commissioners. The public will have sufficient confidence in him to permit a wide latitude.

But public confidence will not be sufficient. Mr. Grant ought to have general assistance as well. The burden unfortunately cannot the gang design of Cook County. Mr. Grant cannot obtain from the County Board, as long as it is headed as at present, a dollar for stenography, for investigation, for legal assistance, or for the many other details of the work that must necessarily be done by persons who do not belong to the office force. He ought, therefore, to have generous private assistance. The trade of the bankers will probably cost as much and last as long as the bondsmen' trial. The citizens is subpœnaed and the bankers are wealthy enough to hire the best legal talent and to retain a staff of assisting attorneys. They are fighting at every inch. A host of gone are watching Mr. Grant's movements. Every effort to bring suits in Grant's favor. If the bankers escape with it will give boldness to Chicago immunity for a long time to come. Mr. Grant should be assisted by every honest man in the community.

A DISPATCH SOLICITOR WITH TERRIER.

The bill recently introduced in the House by Mr. Butterworth of Cincinnati, (R.), providing for complete free mail with Canada in all products of the two countries, and supported by Senator Sherman and approved by the State Department, has created considerable excitement in the Dominion, and, it is safe to say, will prove a very fruitful subject for discussion should the elections now pending result in favor of the Liberals.

The Toronto Mail of last week contains a noticeable article upon the Butterworth bill as showing the drift of public sentiment in Canada. It discusses it in a calm, dispassionate manner, and, without committing itself unreservedly to electric reciprocity, as evidently to favor thereof, and, if necessary, to proposal to advocate it. It plainly states the only objection which would to the way, not out of which, however, to be serious, is inconvenience. They are, first, the opposition of Canadian manufacturers, whose infant industries might have to succumb to American competition; second, the loss of revenue now derived from duties on American goods; and, third, the maintenance of duties on British manufactures while admitting American goods free, which might or might not strain their relations with the mother country. At present 40.50 per cent of the gross trade of Canada is done with Great Britain, 41 per cent with the United States, and the remaining 17½ per cent with other countries. If events proved it compatible reciprocity with this country were established the ratio would rapidly rise and favor by a vast enlargement. The present 40 millions of sales and purchases would exceed to 60 millions from and to each country to a few years of free intercourse. Upon this point the declaration of the Mail is not only suggestive as to the terms with which free trade will be superior to Canada, but significant as to the tendencies with Great Britain. It says:

> In plain English, the committee ought to understand, and the country should understand, that the Canadian Government is not bound to accept any proposition which does not secure to Canada the full benefit of the principle of reciprocity. Although, on the suggestion of the Committee, the Canadian Government has consented to negotiate upon the present basis, it is not bound to accept any proposition which does not secure to Canada the full benefit of the principle of reciprocity. Any proposition which does not secure to Canada the full benefit of the principle of reciprocity will be rejected by the Canadian Government, and will be rejected by the Canadian people.

SUPPLIES DISCREDITABLY WITH TERRIER.

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THE Chicago produce in direct into Lake Michigan north of the city must immediately cease, and the Chicago River to the Drainage at Bridgeport. The proposed solution, though a desperate one, is probably the best that can be devised, and will relieve the city from the present danger of death by typhoid or Will, or La Salle Counties, but will increase them. The experience of Boston is clearly in favor of the Chicago plan. The objections raised, therefore, are untenable and unjust, and ought to be abandoned.

A SUPERIOR WORLD-CURRENCY PLAN.

Mr. Cheney, President of the "Gardiner National Bank" of New York, has formulated a new scheme for perpetuating the National bank, or an issue of it as one to relieve profusely by the bankers as a basis for circulating bank notes. The scheme was printed in detail in yesterday's Tribune. Mr. Cheney's plan is claimed to be both simple and elaborate, but it is not at all adapted to promote public interests, and has no title to popular favor. Its purpose clearly that, instead of being permitted to issue notes equal to 90 per cent of the par value of bonds on deposit, the National banks shall be authorized to avoid their circulation to 90 per cent of the actual market value of the bonds. Mr. Cheney contends that if Congress would make such a provision nearly all the 4 per cents would be taken out of the market and put on deposit, as that there would be no practical difficulty arising from fluctuations of value. He suggests, however, that 20 per cent might be made the maximum price for circulation allowed, and hints that if the Treasury Department should retire a certain proportion of notes each year the volume of the bank currency would be kept in adjustment with the decreasing market value of the bonds.

It is hardly worth while to discuss the details of Mr. Cheney's scheme, since, whether practicable or not, it can only be regarded from the public standpoint as inexpedient, unnecessary, and unjustifiable. The banks are doing very well, and without special law to enable them to get double interest they will still secure better returns on the capital invested than one finds, corporate, farmers, or people in other lines of business. What call is there for any addition of National bank notes at once, for a maintenance of the present volume? There is plenty of money in the country, and if more is needed at any time the Treasury Department can furnish a currency equal to every request to that supplied by the banks, and better in several important particulars. The bank note is not a legal tender and is redeemable in silver or greenbacks at the will of the bank, and hence has a much less secure basis than a bank-money deposit certificate. In a crisis the bank note may be greatly depleted in value by a suspension of specie payments, and so be lost it cannot be worth more than a silver certificate of the same face. The certificate, which requires no redemption, but represents coin on deposit in the vaults of the Treasury, is the safest money of the two.

As the law stands the Treasury Department is authorized to purchase and coin annually $50,000,000 worth of silver metal, and as the bullion can be had at about 90 the actual amount of this coinage may exceed 60,000,000 standard dollars per annum. Such an increase, together with the coinage of gold and the importation of both gold and silver, would send any possible demand and fill the place of the bank note currency even if it should be retired as rapidly as possible, and give to the form of certificates a just as convenient and satisfactory to the public as any other kind of paper money.

Indeed, therefore, of authorizing any increase of bank notes Congress should reduce such currency to the minimum and restore the money-issuing function to the Government, where since it properly belongs. The retirement of the National bank currency might well be urged but for the fact that it is desirable to preserve the National system for the purpose of legitimate banking, and it is to be feared that Congress can devise laws that some no circulating notes, to avoid the legal difficulty Congress could certainly fix a minimum at 100 as to be merely nominal, and thus preserve the National banking system for all legitimate purposes, while encouraging the substitution of Government note issues for bank notes. The proper course for Congress is to promote the retirement of the National bank currency and provide that the minimum of circulation hereafter shall be $1,000 for a bank, or some other nominal amount, thus encouraging the practical elimination of bank notes from the monetary system. They are not wanted and should go.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HEADACHE FOR OFFICE.

The United Liberal party seems to have a great abundance of candidates for town and municipal offices this year. Some of these positions are almost purely honorary, as, for instance, that of Alderman, yet this has not the least effect in checking ambitious and enthusiastic rivalry. At a meeting in the Tenth Ward Sunday there were five candidates, representing as many different organizations, for the high honor. There were three candidates in the Fifth Ward primary meeting and five in the Seventh. The names of some of the candidates do not guarantee that it may shall be elected they will be an improvement on the present representatives. In the Tenth Ward, for instance, Thomas Cruse, the notorious keeper of the saloon and hall at No. 10 West Lake street, to which the scandals said to exist, is a leading candidate. In the Seventh West Polk ing Hooper meeting was reported to be the most turbulent ever held in the Seventh, and in the Fifth a Bohemian Democratic defeat seems likely to result.

It is very safe from the character of these nominations that the United Labor party in Chicago has constructed, very feebly, to be partial imitation of the Democratic wrecking gang. Last fall there was some principle involved in the nominations made by the Labor party. There were many men of known personal integrity among the nominees. Though some of them were not wise choices, and one or two of the candidates were utterly bad, many of them had served in various municipal offices with credit to themselves and the community. It is not necessary to contest them. The difference in general character are the issues who are being put forward now. The bad element set by the nomination of "Dick" McGinty's son Walter for Sheriff is being followed generally. The scum of the Labor men in this matter is sure to bring about the overthrow of their party. When nothing but gone, tough scoundrelism, dupé orators, and professional politicians are put forward by a party and to be governed by principle, and which really promises no honesty, it seems that every decent workingman will desert it. The cause of anti-monopoly has had enough. The cause of honest is utterly discrediting.

The anti-Polygamy act which has just passed both Houses of Congress has been quite generally considered as a measure in the interest of women. It may be so from some points of view, but in the general aspect it is far more significant as an act of justice to men in Utah by breaking up a social monopoly. Heretofore the Mormon male barrister has had the best pick of the women, as shipped to or grown in that Territory, and as there was no lack, the matter could not be easy as he pleased. The young man, as immediate consequently prevented in the richest and most attractive. The result has been bad for the other halves, as a few of the favorites have ruled all the best of the harem, and been sometimes favorites. Having a second thought of the Mormon question, this practice has only hit the white and male of the female population, for the majority of the males, and for much the best of the females, have had to be content with a fourth of monogamous marriages, or those of one wife to one man. The Anti-Mormon bill will capture all the best Mormons, and by keeping the Mormon male barrister functioning its way in, leave to most of the other halves will have a chance and will not have to wait over eighty. Monogamy will give monogamous marriages a boom, and serve a solvent here not only to the female population but also to the men by breaking up the corner on wives which the hoodlum element, and therefore bring the blessings of the married existence over the widest possible area.

CONGRESS has at last made provision for the retirement and reissuance of the trade dollars. The bill which passed the Senate last September, the House amendment being agreed to, provides that all holders of trade dollars may present them at the Treasury within six months and receive standard dollars or exchange dollar for dollar. The trade dollars so received shall not be paid out or issued, but kept as received into standard dollars, and such coinage must be in addition to that required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878. This will result in a considerable increase of standard silver dollars. Up to July, 1877, the trade dollars coined amounted to $35,965,000, and the coinage was continued for some time after that date. Nearly all of these coins are exiled from circulation in the United States, and no doubt a large number will be presented for "redemption." The trade dollar was not designed for American circulation, but for export to Oriental nations, but from the time it was first issued in 1873 it failed utterly to perform the duty assigned it. The Chinese would recognize only the Mexican dollar, and the trade dollar drifted back to the United States, where it was not a legal tender for redemption, and was, hence, practically worthless for monetary uses. Intrinsically the trade dollar was the most valuable silver dollar ever coined, containing 420 grains of silver against 412½ in the standard dollar, but lack of a legislative function made it worthless as money. The spectacle of the holder of a 420-grain dollar hurrying to the Treasury to exchange it for one of 412½ must prove rather interesting to the "honest money" advocates. Although the trade dollar proved a failure its history has been very instructive.

WHITE LIGHTNING is not to another interview which he contributes on political and moral principles as he unfortunate does, and in which he does again announce that he is not a candidate. He might, however, consent to accept the nomination if the Labor party would endorse with the Democrats, as in that case "an Republican would infest their nominee." He argues such motives as considerable length. "If the Labor party had any sense they would do it," he says—and under him or Powderguard there candidate. He denies their affiliations to principle, which he calls "trash," and says, adding that the man who does most for himself is the man who does most for principle. This is a new view of Christian ethics, but it is Barnacles. His statement that he is out of politics, having worked long enough for you have politics, and that he is now going to do something for Carter Harrison and his family, will provoke a smile among those who doubt him and know that he has always looked out for himself, and that since he became Mayor he has advanced from the range of bankruptcy to be a millionaire.

THE parliamentary elections to be held in Canada this week will be of more than ordinary interest, not alone because it is a question that the Conservatives may be defeated, but also because a Liberal success may have an important influence upon the relations between Canada and the United States in negotiating reciprocity, annexation, and the settlement of the fisheries dispute. The Government control secured 61 members, of whom 31 were Conservatives and 30 Liberals. The latter have without a majority in a single province. The provincial elections in Nova Scotia and Ontario have shown that the Ministry is likely to meet with many losses, and that it's success in the general election is one only by a very small majority. The largest Conservative estimate only gives it majority in the new House, which will have a total membership of 211, four new members having been added from the Dominion Territory. It will not be surprising, however, if the Ministry should be defeated, as dissatisfaction with it is very general and it has suffered considerable losses among the French Tories owing to its attitude in the Riel affair.

There is a bill now before the Senate Legislature Committee providing that nothing else and one who is a "native of strong drink." The evidence which he brought forth a bill which will of true citizen" gathered many a night out of a hundred. They are among the real "natives" of strong drink.

THE Secretary is a little like Chicago's fire Detective. He can come in handy just about no result.

THE differences over the Interior Department have existed so as to induce a rival Republican meeting was resorted to by the anti-Kirk. The center of the opposition of the anti-Kirk have been located with the city.

Can any health be on the star
In all the starry firmament,
Where in the fire across the sky
A temper is prepared to burn

Say, with the diamonds glittered bright
On ancient night and desolate vast,
Did ever have gone up into
A fire that for fierce a glare was cast

"Sometimes," I whispered, "and I will
Place it amid here those gems myself."
But Ahasuerus one word me said,
"Why are your words trumpery?"

MR. PARNELL has declared against the boycott system. Mr. Parnell's avowed dogmatism will be put to as big a strain as the native of a Japanese lodge after the pronouncement, which will not boycott system a la Kapp Bang that not make it a, the nefarious American habit of a congress.

Give a man here charged: But this is true
The business brought to the
To make a pile of Judgment Day,
And with they're on the rise!

The top of cotton cases are loved,
The meat has no legs,
But, standing at the last notice,
The signs are on the rise!

The staggering bottle of the land
Intention and a man,
But that a image of "not hay dust"
Spot: They're on the rise!

Call to a more lost and drop
An overdue alien to a man—
The nature and the rest no rate—
The tax has no on the rise!

THE Secret Service is abroad in the land. One of its representatives on the program at a public concert given in the city Monday was "a with the question," and the telegraph notes the doorway brought an attendant of a concert hunting of cold people a friend.

THE only writer of a Buttonhole campaign song on the one this country undertakes, is that from the operation of having a cancer's eye removed for the city. Of course the operation failed. He knows no politics in this election, but they know the ins of a post a mile from and a mount. Of course he is the best that the city either can a giant can.

IT is a pity that Senator Corbett, who so successfully advocated the Senate Legislature, is not here now to see these actions. There is a real need for him to stand over them to the Times.

IN the newspaper Henry George finds "ins" and scientists "its." They pattered "ins" for Mayor of New York.

A CONTRACTOR is going round in the effect that Mrs. Grant & Anthony says Gardner Colvin was the only man she would have ever voted. Why couldn't she have said the good man? What "is Colvin story" it would have appeared in the great Tribune.

THE cost of the coronets ought to be greatly reduced this year. Rich stone that cost Chicago two thousand dollars cheerfully all the stones can now be had for ten.

THE Canadian Dominion elections come today. The contest is a serious one in many close and exciting. The issues are very clearly defined. The suggestion of the French Canadians that there is danger of absorption of the Government machinery, reciprocity with the United States, and a reduction of the tariff. Undoubtedly the force therefore to protect the Government officers, for John Macdonald, who is a Tory of the old school, favors a high tariff, extensive public works by State aid, and an extension of commerce with the United States on the basis of annexation. The most practical manner to relieve and restore would seem to secure the total that the States party may succeed, though the Republicans would welcome the patriotic success of the Reformers or Conservative party to a much refined majority.

THE cotton sowing crop crops has just reached Boston. This opens a new field for commercial speculation Boston.

THE head of John F. St. John, the temperance agitator, appears to be gradually resting to the advocacy of the many various issues now agitating society. In his election he declared himself in favor of a prohibitory law, but in some of his speeches since he has declared himself in favor of a modification of the present law, and in favor of a certain tax on saloons. He is now in favor of a moderate high license, and thinks that the revenue derived from the saloons should be used for the good of the business. He said the law recently passed that Mr. Pierce had been during the last two or three years in the habit of borrowing money of the State's money in a manner that was the present case appeared aggregate $60,000, and that was the principal cause of the failure. It does not appear that the Governor had any personal interest in the matter, but he was careless in the management of the State's money.

THE Duke of Edinburg, the Queen's second son, has received some valuable presents during the recent visit of the Queen's family to Coburg. The Duke of Coburg presented him with a magnificent service of gold plate, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha presented him with a valuable collection of arms. The Duke of Edinburg is now in Paris, where he is to remain for a few days, and will then return to England.

THE King of Spain is to give a ball in the royal palace in Madrid in honor of the marriage of the Infanta Eulalia with the Duke of Montpensier. The ball will be given on the 28th inst., and is to correspond in splendor with the ball given by the Queen of England in honor of Princess Louise's marriage.

QUEEN VICTORIA, formerly the reigning Queen of Hanover, says she receives a pension of £12,000 a year from the Hanoverian Government, and £6,000 from the Duke of Cumberland, who is now reigning there, and £6,000 from the Duke of Brunswick, who is a first of the old school, favors a high tariff, extensive public works by State aid, and an extension of commerce with the United States on the basis of annexation. The most practical manner to relieve and restore would seem to secure the total that the States party may succeed, though the Republicans would welcome the patriotic success of the Reformers or Conservative party to a much refined majority.

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THE QUEEN'S FAVORIT.

THE PROPOSED GAG LAW.

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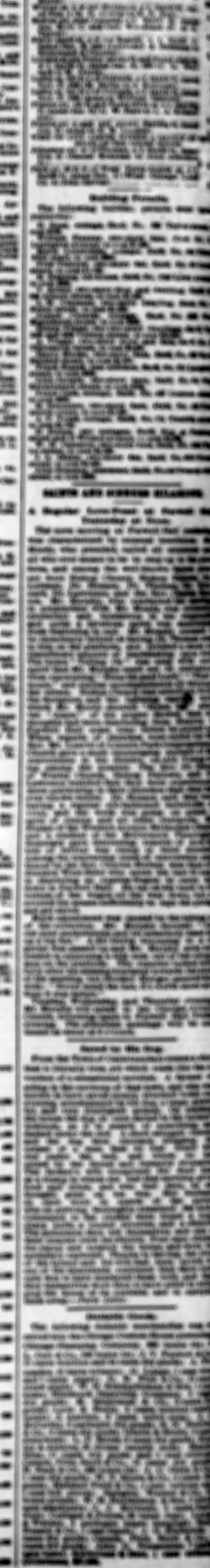
BANK OF $10,000.00 OR UPWARDS,
At 5½%.

WESTERN FREIGHT CLAIM BUREAU.

TO A PARENT

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

BUSINESS.



THE COUNTY BUSINESS.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS DID AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

An Order Passed for an Examination Into the Work Done at Various Institutions by the Asbestos—The Also Department Slightly Cooled—The Investigation of the Management of the Hospital—Bartley and Hennigan Furnish the Amusement.

At yesterday's meeting of the County Board the Asbestos, the contractors who propose to spend over $100,000 with the committee engaging the floor was a talking of considerable business, and the Commissioners would, shortly spend a large number to their future actions. [illegible] Clerk Flynn was to be instructed to fix the day and also collecting. This part from had been appointed a master with the County Board committee in reference to the hanging of county prisoners at the penitentiary, and that a meeting would be held at the City Clerk's office [illegible] p. m.

The Finance Committee recommended that $2,000 be appropriated for the payment of judgments and costs of counties for [illegible] Commissioner in the during [illegible] of Superintendent Kirby for during the fiscal [illegible] to the County Jail [illegible] Commissioner Hennigan, the Superintendent [illegible] by it. An order that the Board of the Hospital [illegible] should report the former people, and the [illegible] Mr. Gilbert said there was no contract with the Board. Mr. Gilbert said that he was willing to [illegible] Mr. Bartley had been employed by the Board [illegible] Mr. Bartley had been employed by the Board [illegible] Mr. Bartley had been employed by the Board

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

THE CLARK & LINCOLN STREET

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.

Colored Dress Goods.

Early importations now open, displaying the choicest productions of the European manufacturers.

Plush and Velvet NOVELTIES.

Original Designs, Latest Colors, Corduroy Combinations, Embroidered and Bordered Unmade Dress Costumes, &c., &c.

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As a Specialty we offer our pre-ILLUMINATED

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

FURNITURE! AT HALF PRICE FOR 30 DAYS!

We inaugurate a Bona-Fide "CLEARING SALE" for thirty days, marking many articles down in plain figures (AMONG WELL KNOWN) at, and even LESS, than HALF PRICE, in order to

REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK QUICKLY.

HILDRETH & CO.
221 & 223 State-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

CENTRAL MUSEUM OPTICIANS
92 STATE STREET
TRELEAVEN & SOE.

VINEYARD CREST TOPS.

SEWERAGE.

CANDY

We Want to Tell You

Where the New Spring Goods that have arrived in the

BOYS' DEPT.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Corner State and Madison-sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.

CIGARS.
800,000 Choice Brands
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10 O'Clock This Morning

This Morning at 10 O'Clock,
Regular Furniture Sale.

California Excursions.

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Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

To the Editor of The Tribune:

[illegible]

To the Editor of The Tribune:

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FINANCIAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL.

PROPOSALS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MACHINERY.

STORAGE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

BUILDING CHANCES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

UPHOLSTERING.

WEARING APPAREL.

PATENTS.

SEWING MACHINES.

BICYCLES.

BUGGIES.

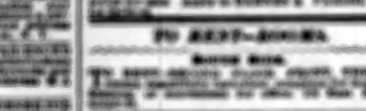
FOR SALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

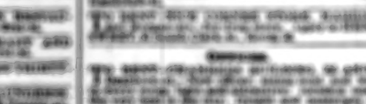
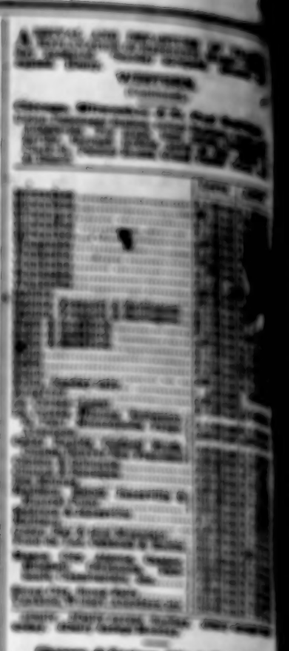
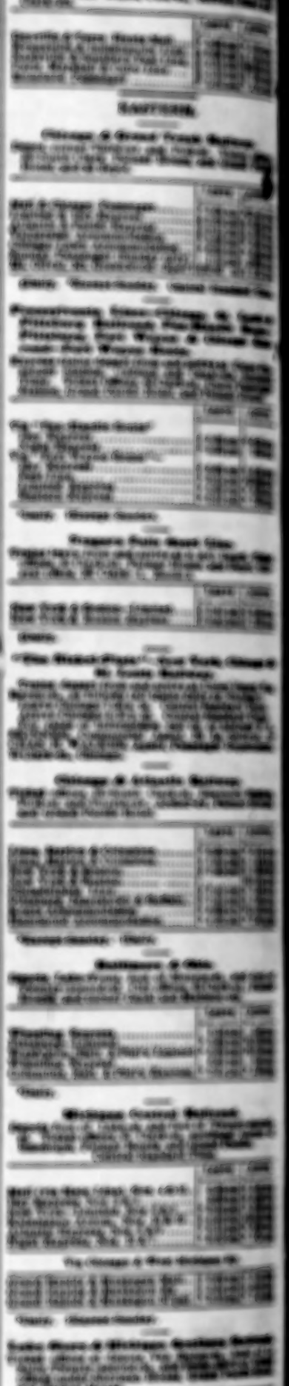
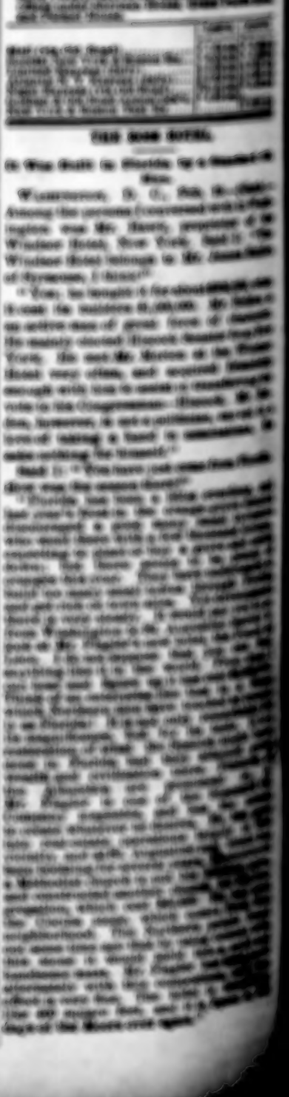
FUNERAL.

AUCTION PERMITS.

MISCELLANEOUS.



FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.



WESTERN.